

BEFORE DAWN.

On topmost bows of lofty trees Birds sing beneath the golden stars, Which pale before the coming dawn; Naught else is heard save the dull rote ost bows of lofty trees Of ocean on the shore, sounding The same as cest at Nature's birth, The same as erst at rature's oute,
"When morning stars together sang;"
As if the organist in some
Cathedral vast, with minor keys
And pecials soft, filled holy space
With melodious monotone, While some lone nun her matins chants. murs soft behind the screen.

—J. H. Goodwin.

#### A GOOD SCHOOL TRADE.

The Kind of Business Done by Candy CANDY, cigars, stationery and notion store, doing good school trade. - East - st." "CANDY STORE, opposite big public school; first class trade in confectionery, cigarettes and stationery. Apply at — West — st."

A young man with a few hundred dollars to invest answered several of these advertisements. In each case he found a small dingy shop with great heaps of painted candy, packages of cheap cigarettes and plentiful supplies of blood and thunder literature on the shelves. A few dusty school books completed the stock. In each case, too, the little shop was near a public school. Some nestled close up to the big buildings. Others were across the street or on corners diagonally situated. All were less than a stone's throw distant.

"Our trade comes almost exclusively from the school children," said the proprietor of one grimy little shop. "They are lively cus-tomers before and after school and at recess. This is the dull season, because vacation has just begun. Trade will pick up again in Sep-tember. Then it is sure and steady until tember. Then it is sure and steady until spring. Last year I made a net profit of no less than \$1,200." "The demand for school books must be

"Oh, no; we sell very few school hooks." "What do you sell that makes your trade

be surprised at the quantity of candy those youngsters devour. The little boys and girls rush in here with their pennies and buy a stick of painted candy whenever they get the chance. All the larger boys buy a cigarette two every day. It's only a penny business, of course, with penny profits. But when you take care of the pennies the dollars'll take care of themselves, you know. Why, I made For, to tell the truth, the sweet stuff is the

very cheapest sort. But the children like it just as well. I wouldn't sell out at all if it were not that I am going to leave town be-fore fall, when trade will be resumed at its other candy store advertisers, and strong inducements to purchase were held out to the young man. Being of a nice moral sense, nowever, he decided not to invest in a bustness which seemed to him like corrupting the

rising generation by supplying them with cheap and perhaps poisonous painted candy and cigarettes. This idea impressed him so strongly that he asked a school prin-cipal about it. shop business is one of the most pernicious features of school life. We call the shops

'candy helia.' The red, green, blue and yel-low coloring matter annually used in its manufacture would paint the town in alter-nate stripes from the Battery to Harlem bridge. Five cents' worth of the stuff would lay a professional athlete on his back for a week, but a forty pound schoolboy can consume five cents' worth every day for six months and be a sixty-pound schoolboy at the end of that period. The ways of the infantile stomach are inscrutable, and even the candy shop cannot affect it. Still, these 'candy hells' are literally training schools for future generations of dyspeptics and men with handmade sets of teeth. But we are powerly a to prevent it."—New York Sun.

#### Swedish Women at Home.

Swedish women are, in their own country, models of neatness. The private house at which Mr. Lancaster and myself had procured board was presided over by a widow lady named Ritzen, and the scrupulous liness of the apartments we occupied was indeed marvelous. There were no carpets on the floor, but the latter were always cept beautifully clean, being daily and I might add almost hourly scrubbed by our tess and her natty little maid servant,

There are many pretty faces to be met with in Sweden, although the beauty of a great many young girls is spoiled by defective teeth, due, I was informed, to their pas-sion for sweetmeats. I was more than surprised to find among a people so noted for their religious convictions crimes, that in our country would inevitably send the offender to the peritentiary, were there almost wholly rded, and, in fact, looked upon as being nothing uncommon. The clergymen in Sweden appear to exercise wonderful control over their charges. In fact, no Italian priest could be more rigid in his surveillance of the morals of his people, and yet among the peasantry I was assured that not one in ten of the men ever dream of marrying a woman until they have both lived together for a period varying from one month to a year; still ters of the gospel strive hard to instruct these people in the evil of their ways, and annually accounts are hold for the pur-pose or examining the peasants in reading pose of examining the peasants in realistic and the catechism of their religion. - Boston

#### A Bull Fight in Madrid.

By teis time I thought I knew enough about bull fights, and I left the king and en and their court to behold the other see combats without me, and went away to walk on the prado and reflect. My sym-pathies were all with the bulls. They were pathies were all with the bulls. They were the only creatures who had no least show of fair play. They alone were doomed with absolute certainty from the start. Even the horses might escape; and at worst their torin just enough danger to make the in just enough danger to make out age exciting, and there were 90 chances out exciting, and there were 90 chances out the said of 100 that they would escape scathless; but the bull, let him bear himself never so bravely, was to be made an end of .--Louise ler Moulton in The Cosmopolitan.

Death Rate Among Children. The following facts are suggestive: Full one-third of the patients of the general practitioner are children. Of all children born shout one in five dies within the first year, and one in three by the end of the fifth year. In New York about one-half die in five years. It is with little children as with extreme old age, they are very liable to be sick, and their kness to prove fatal. Of those who die within the f t year 40 per cent. die of diges-tive troubles, and about 19 per cent. die of respiratory affections. During this second year this order is reversed, about 39 per cent.

The London World is the authority for the statement that one great personage wears sacs do nuit speckled with black when there is a death in the family.

dying of respiratory and only 9 per cent of diseases of the bowels.—Philadelphia Times.

A Hygienic Restaurant. at is said that London is to have a "hygienic restarrant," where dyspepties will dine. When they enter they will tell their symptoms bone of the attendant doctors, who will plan ut proper dinners for them, which they then rill proceed to eat in a prescribed management.—The Argonaut.

#### PLANNING AN ESCAPE.

PLOT OF LIBBY PRISON'S INMATES TO CAPTURE RICHMOND.

Help from a Brave Union Woman Operation from Washington - The Plans Well Laid-How the Scheme Was Defeated at Last.

We opened correspondence with the notorious Abbey Green, a brave Union woman living in the city, noted for her outspoker patriotism and the bravery with which she approached the columns of Federal prisoners, where, despite the bayonets of the guards,

where, despite the coylones of the guarts, she gave what relief she could, often toesing loaves of bread to them at the peril of life.

The noble woman gave relief and cheering words to thousands, and bravely staid in Richmond, known to and feared by the rebels, whom she defied. If there was a plot to execute, she was the one to co-operate. So we opened correspondence with her through a faithful colored boy on menial duty at the prison. We carefully stated our desires, and n return received a plan of the city and location of the arsenal, a correct statement of the number of troops in the city, the strength of the home guard and all other information

After the plans were matured all prisoners willing to co-operate were formed into bat-talions and companies, and drilled as care-fully and frequently as possible. Everything that could be was converted into a weapon, and several pistols and bowle knives had been received among the contents of the boxes first delivered to us before an examination was required, and these we had kept well con-cealed, and they would help greatly in our strike for freedom. A few weapons in the hands of desperate leaders would do bloody

deemed necessary to inform the government at Washington, and get, if possible, its aid. A fine opportunity of doing this occurred when the surgeons were released. Statements of our plans were written on very fine paper, and this folded up tightly was con-cealed in the staff buttons of their uniforms, which were constructed so that the heads of the buttons could be removed, showing quite a space capable of holding a large piece of fine paper. The button heads on being re-placed gave no evidence of the valuable deposits beneath. Thus we succeeded in in-forming Mr. Lincoln and the secretary of

war of our intentions. A cabinet meeting decided the plans so bmitted perfectly feasible, and preparations were at once made to aid us, and an officer was sent down to the peninsula to draw the Confederate forces all out of the city to repel him in his supposed attempt to enter Richmond. He did so, and we saw from the windows of Libby the Confederates march by to recet him. There were left only about 300 home guards. Our plan was to assem! on a certain evening in the lower middle room, burst open the front doors, seize the guards in front, disarm them, and with the ers the officials of Libby, then march to the arsenal, fighting the home guard if encoun-tered on the way, and, with the arms in the arsenal, we would march to Belle Isle, and, arming the prisoners there, march back, an army of 6,000 strong. We could then easily have taken possession of and held Richmone against any force until Gen. Butler, marchng up, would have re-enforced us, and the city would have been ours.

Our plans, as we supposed, were well laid, and everything in regard to their successful completion progressed as favorably as we could desire up to the very evening of the night on which we determined to make our exit. From the windows we observed, about 5 o'clock p. m., a "jackass battery," as it was derisively styled, being located in front of Libby, and a greatly increased guard put on duty, while a company of the home guards

Presently Maj. Turner, with a squad, asout reluctance, there being no necessity for guards to enforce it with the points of their bayonets, as they seemed inclined to do at apparatus!" was asked. the least besitancy to march forward quickly. at the hend of the stairs, and we were told it ordered to do so.

still we received no intimation of release, and was really a very strong spring which elevated at last the truth began to dawn upon our bewildered understandings. We were pris oners in a twofold sense in Libby, and under close surveillance, in one of the rooms What did it mean? Had some one turned traitor and disclosed our plot? If such a one had been known he would have been thrown a corpse from the windows or torn to pieces, but we could not fully re-nlize that such had been the case. Our plan was nipped, but we could try it again. We were kept in the room described several nours and then released and permitted to occupy our accustomed places, but we found our rooms had been thoroughly ransacked and everything in the shape of a weapor taken. Evidently our plot had been disclosed and frustrated. Our privileges were fower afterwards, and a closer watch was had over our actions. The outside guards were in-creased, and so much vigilance manifested that we concluded not to make our attempt

The manner in which the prison officials were made cognizant of our plans was for a long time a mystery. The generally accepted solution of the problem was that some one of our number had sold us out. I never knew the true cause until after the war. I met one day in Washington city Capt Jackson Warner, described before as the quartermaster who furnished us beef and broad. I asked Capt Warner the question. He said he re-membered he occasion well and what excitement it caused. When a spy, who had for a long time been among us, dressed in similar uniform, to report our sayings and doings daily or weekly, as was deemed fit, an-nounced that we had formed a plan to escape, he was instructed to watch closely and report progress, which he could easily do, for we taiked and planned without secrecy. Like a cat playing with the mouse, they played to organize a strong company composed of with us, and when tired, and just at the men whose names are a guarantee, and then proper time, came down in force.—Dr. John Henry, Fifth Ohio cavalry.

A Big New York Restaurant. There is a cheap restaurant in New York that feeds 8,000 people a day! It is never closed, night nor day, and has three different relays of waiters, cooks, cleaners, cashiers and other hands. It is not noted in the city, but is famous in all the country towns and villages in this state, New Jersey and Con-necticut, which are its chief source of patron age. How many reservoirs of soup and how many tons of boef it consumes daily are matters for the consideration of metropolit correspondents of country newspapers. But the figures are astounding and interesting without sensational elaboration. — Good

The First Locomotive Engine. Trevethick in 1810 made the first locom tive steam engine. Till his experiment is was imagined that turned wheels would give no locomotion, and this mistake obstructed the ection of steam navigation by revolv-

What Gen. Pope Says.

Gen. Pope says, in The North American Re-view, that "during our civil war, the most tremendous convulsion that is recorded in history, New England produced neither a

#### TRIPLE SOMERSAULTS.

THE REASONS WHY SO FEW OF THEM HAVE BEEN TURNED.

Attempts Which Resulted Broken Necks-A 14-Year-Old Boy's ssful Feat-A Circus Man's Bold Offer-The Requirements.

The first remembered attempt to throw a triple somersault in this country was by a performer in Van Amburgh's circus in Mobile, Ala., in 1842. He fell on his head and broke his neck. Another attempt was made in London, Eng., in 1846. It was made in Astley's amphitheatre, then leased to Howe & Cushing, the American managers. In the company were Mr. I. Lipman, a fine vaulter, now in Cincinnati; the late Levi J. North, a now in Cincinnati; the late Levi J. North, a famous equestrian; the late William O. Dale, an acrobat and equestrian, who afterwards lost his sight and died at Cincinnati; and William I. Hobbes, a champion leaper. It was previously announced that Hobbes would attempt a triple, and the house was jammed. He tried it, and was instantly killed.

The next to attempt the dangerous feat was John Amor, who was born in the home of Dan Rice's father, near Girard, Pa. Amor traveled for years in this country with Dan

raveled for years in this country with Dan Rice's circus, and in that day was considered the greatest gymnast in America, if not in the world. He was said to be the first per former in America to turn a double somer-sault over four horses. In 1859 he went to England and traveled with a circus all through the United Kingdom. In the same year he attempted to turn a triple somersault at the Isle of Wight, but landed on his foread after he turned twice, and broke his neck

Billy Dutton performed the great feat while member of Lake's circus, at Elkhorn, Ilis., in 1860, at a rehearsal, in the presence of Jehn Lowlow, the famous clown. Dutton was ambitious to have it to say that he did it, but did not make the attempt with the intention of repeating it. He made the leap from a high spring board, and actually turned three times. Dutton was very proud, but sensibly said that he would not try it again, and that his alighting on his feet was an accident, as he could not control his body after turning

OTHER FATALITIES.

Frank Stark, who was reared by John Robinson, the circus manager, undertook the feat at the fair grounds in Indianapolis in 1870 for a wager of \$100. In the first at-tempt he turned three times, but alighted on ands. Everybody was satisfied with the result, and the money was tendered him. He proudly refused it, saying that the feat had not been accomplished; that he would repeat it, and alight upon his fest before he felt sufficiently justified in taking the \$100. He did repeat it, but struck on his head, disocating his neck, and his death resulted in a lew hours afterward.

Bob Stickney, the Apollo Belvedere of the modern arena, accomplished the great feat at the age of 14 years, while practicing in the Hippo theatre, on Fourteenth street, New York, in 1846. William Stein, at the time an attache of the circus, and who now, with his wife, gives a "second sight" performance was one of the persons who held the common voolen blanket upon which Stickney alighted. Sam Bernhardt, of Columbus, O., a retired Sam Bernhardt, of Columbus, O., a retired leaper, while traveling with the Cooper and Bailey circus, in 1840, became dissatisfied with the double somersault feat, in which he was an adept, and burned to perform the triple. At Toledo be announced that he would make the attempt, and he did so, notwithstanding the advice of his friends not to try it. Sam made a splendid high leap, actually turned three times, but landed on his seat instead of his feet.

A BOLD OFFER.

Bob Stickney, who is now traveling with Forepaugh's circus, was interviewed in Detroit last Decoration Day. He said:

"I did it once, as related in your article, and although I have confined myself to riding, and have done no leaping for seven years, I can do it again. I get the highest wages in cended the stairs, and in a loud tone an-can do it again. I get the highest wages in mounced the order that all prisoners were to the profession, \$250 a week, but if any circus descend to the lower middle room. Not dreaming of the trap about to be sprung on us, and thinking there was to be an inspective the tenting season. I do not mean to make the tenting season. us, and thinking there was to be an inspec-tion of some kind, we obeyed the order with-the attempt more than once a day, and only

"No. I would simply need the usual spring-When all were below guards were stationed board at five or six feet from the ground. But I would need a strong net, with fine meshes. would be perilous to attempt to come up until Farina introduced the net when he came to this country in 1878, and in Barnum's circus Hour succeeded hour, and darkness set in; fired a woman out of a cannon into the air. It the performer. The net into which she fell made the feat possible. If ever the triple somersault can be made a daily performance, it will be by means of the net. If I undertook it I would have a straw mattress ter feet square and one foot thick, placed on the ground about twenty feet from the spring board. On this I would have a feather mattress of the same length and width, but about two feet thick. On the top of the latter, and touching it, I would have a strong net, with eshes not more than one inch apart, and strained perfectly tight. For \$300 a week I would make a daily attempt at the afternoon performances to accomplish this feat. But it would seem that leaping was going out of fashion nowadays. Since we had a fatal accident at the opening of this season, Fore-paugh has discontinued the leaving act alto-

That a triple somersault was ever accomplished before a circus audience after due an nouncement, and under the same conditions as double somersaults are performed, may be seriously doubted.-St. Louis Globe Demo-

Tribulations of an Inventor

The way of inventors without means of supporters is not to be envied. Nothing can be done with an invention in the present day unless the aspiring genius who secures a patent also engages the attention of men with hed, and as they are not, as a rule, dis

sed to espouse the cause of every plausible device, the man with a patent must demor strate to the satisfacti his ideas will stand the brunt of actual per vice after emerging from the experimental stage. The moral of this is that an inventor. one corporation will protect the other. This would have assured the adoption of the Terry cable system in this city. Without a big company behind the patent to take care of it, eastern capitalists who invested in the bonds the new cable system refused to look at it, and simply said: "If you want our money you must take a system that has been tried to our satisfaction. We want no ex-periments involving our millions."—Globe Democrat.

The following is from Parkersburg. "Mamma, I've learned a new line to-day," exclaimed little Katherine, just home from

"Oh, it's one you don't know, mamma."

"Try me and see."
"Wy it's a Uncle Horace line!" announced "Well, that is a new one. You've learned that wrong, child." "No, indeed! Mamma, that's right, I'm

sure. But there was an unspoken doubt in Katherine's tone, and after a moment's thought she said slowly: "I believe I did have it wrong, me "I beneve I did have it wrong, mamma; it's a Hornce Uncle line, don't you know?"

A sweet smile of satisfaction spread over the child's eager face as she mailed for her mother's answer. Mamma, too, smiled, as she caught the idea. Katy's new line was "horizontal."—American Manuscian." Chicago, Kansas & Nebraski (Rock Island Bouts)

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